

## Listing of Claim Amendments

1. (Currently amended) A prosthetic for facilitating articulating contact of a tibia with a femur of a knee, said femur having a medial condyle and a lateral condyle, said knee prosthetic comprising:

a tibial component defining a lateral concavity and a medial concavity;  
said lateral concavity having a first portion configured to interact with the lateral condyle of the femur during normal knee flexion and a second portion configured to interact with the lateral condyle of the femur during high knee flexion; ~~and~~

said medial concavity having a first portion configured to interact with the medial condyle of the femur during normal knee flexion and a second portion configured to interact with the medial condyle of the femur during high knee flexion;

wherein the lateral and medial concavities have different shapes and wherein the first and second portions are at least partially at separate locations within their respective concavities; and

said medial concavity including a conforming boundary encompassing at least the first and second portions, a surface within the conforming boundary being generally flat, the conforming boundary having a progressively expanding medial-lateral width as it extends from an anterior end to a posterior end, and the conforming boundary having a generally triangular shape with an apex at the anterior end and a base at the posterior end.

2. (Original) A prosthetic of Claim 1, wherein said tibial component includes a tibial tray that defines said medial and lateral concavities, said tibial tray being affixable to a proximal end of the tibia.

3. (Original) A prosthetic of Claim 2, wherein said tibial component is constructed of a unitary piece of material.

4-7. (Cancelled)

8. (Currently amended) A prosthetic of ~~Claim 7~~ Claim 1, wherein said first portion includes said apex and said second portion includes the remainder of said generally triangular shaped portion.

9. (Currently amended) A prosthetic of Claim 6 Claim 1, wherein said first portion includes said anterior end and said second portion includes the posterior end.

10. (Original) A prosthetic of Claim 9, wherein the conforming boundary has an anterior-posterior length of at least 3 mm.

11. (Original) A prosthetic of Claim 9, wherein the conforming boundary has an anterior-posterior length from 3 mm to 5 mm.

12. (Original) A prosthetic of Claim 1, wherein said medial condyle can move within an area in which for any given position of the medial condyle, the lateral condyle can have many positions.

13. (Currently amended) A knee prosthetic for facilitating movement of a knee through a large range of knee flexion angles, including high knee flexion, said knee prosthetic comprising:

a femoral component having a medial condyle and a lateral condyle; and  
a tibial component defining a medial concavity and a lateral concavity;

wherein the lateral concavity has a different shape than the medial concavity;

wherein said medial and lateral concavities have first portions that are in articulating contact with the medial and lateral condyles of the femoral component during normal knee flexion; ~~and~~

wherein said medial and lateral concavities have second portions that are at least partially separate from the first portions and are in articulating contact with the medial and lateral condyles of the femoral component during high knee flexion; and

said medial concavity including a conforming boundary, an area within the conforming boundary having a generally flat surface, the conforming boundary having a generally triangular shape with an apex at the anterior end and a base at the posterior end.

14. (Original) A knee prosthetic of Claim 13, wherein the tibial component is rigidly mounted to a tibia of the knee.

15. (Original) A knee prosthetic of Claim 14, wherein the tibial component is adapted to allow preservation of a posterior cruciate ligament of the knee when attached to the tibia.

16-18. (Cancelled).

19. (Currently amended) A knee prosthetic of ~~Claim 18~~ Claim 13, wherein said first portion includes said apex and said second portion includes the remainder of the area within the conforming boundary.

20. (Currently amended) A knee prosthetic of ~~Claim 17~~ Claim 13, wherein said first portion includes said anterior end and said second portion includes the posterior end.

21. (Original) A knee prosthetic of Claim 20, wherein the conforming boundary has an anterior-posterior length of at least 3 mm.

22. (Original) A knee prosthetic of Claim 20, wherein the conforming boundary has an anterior-posterior length from 3 mm to 5 mm.

23. (Original) A knee prosthetic of Claim 13, wherein said medial condyle can move within an area in which for any given position of the medial condyle, the lateral condyle can have many positions.

24. (New) A prosthetic for facilitating articulating contact of a tibia with a femur of a knee, said femur having a medial condyle and a lateral condyle, said knee prosthetic comprising:  
a tibial component defining a lateral concavity and a medial concavity;  
said lateral concavity having a first portion configured to interact with the lateral condyle of the femur during normal knee flexion and a second portion configured to interact with the lateral condyle of the femur during high knee flexion; and  
said medial concavity having a first portion configured to interact with the medial condyle of the femur during normal knee flexion and a second portion configured to interact with the medial condyle of the femur during high knee flexion, said medial concavity having a generally triangular portion, said generally triangular portion having a generally flat contour, a peak of said generally triangular portion positioned anteriorly of a base of said generally triangular portion, and said generally triangular portion positioned to facilitate posterior and lateral translation of an articulation pivot point with the medial condyle of the femur during high knee flexion.

25. (New) A prosthetic of Claim 24, wherein a lateral corner of said base of said generally triangular portion extends laterally so as to allow lateral rotation of the medial femoral condyle in said generally triangular portion.

26. (New) A prosthetic of Claim 24, wherein said peak of said generally triangular portion has an angle of between about 15 degrees to about 45 degrees.

27. (New) A prosthetic of Claim 24, wherein said peak of said generally triangular portion has an angle of about 30 degrees.

28. (New) A prosthetic of Claim 24, wherein in normal knee flexion, said articulation pivot point with the medial femoral condyle is located substantially at said peak of said generally triangular portion.

29. (New) A prosthetic of Claim 24, wherein said first portion of said medial concavity includes said apex and said second portion of said medial concavity includes a remainder of said generally triangular portion.

30. (New) A prosthetic for facilitating articulating contact of a tibia with a femur of a knee, said femur having a medial condyle and a lateral condyle, said knee prosthetic comprising:  
a tibial component defining a lateral concavity and a medial concavity;  
said medial concavity having a generally triangular portion, said generally triangular portion having a generally flat contour, a peak of said generally triangular portion positioned anteriorly of a base of said generally triangular portion, and said generally triangular portion positioned to facilitate posterior and lateral translation of an articulation pivot point with the medial condyle of the femur during high knee flexion.

31. (New) A prosthetic of Claim 30, wherein a lateral corner of said base of said generally triangular portion extends laterally so as to allow lateral rotation of the medial femoral condyle in said generally triangular portion.

32. (New) A prosthetic of Claim 30, wherein said peak of said generally triangular portion has an angle of between about 15 degrees to about 45 degrees.

33. (New) A prosthetic of Claim 30, wherein said peak of said generally triangular portion has an angle of about 30 degrees.

34. (New) A prosthetic of Claim 30, wherein in normal knee flexion, said articulation pivot point with the medial femoral condyle is located substantially at said peak of said generally triangular portion.